

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

### Listing of Claims

1. (Currently amended) A method of reducing caloric efficiency comprising peripherally administering to a subject desirous of reducing caloric efficiency an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce caloric efficiency, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide.

Claims 2-7. Canceled.

8. (Currently amended) A method of reducing non-high fat food intake comprising administering to a subject desirous of reducing non-high fat food intake, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce non-high fat food intake, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide.

Claims 9-32. Canceled.

33. (Currently amended) The method of any of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, 43 to 46, ~~and~~ 52 to 53 and 55 to 58 wherein the PYY agonist has a potency in at least one of a food intake or gastric emptying assay greater than NPY.

34. (Currently amended) A method of reducing food intake comprising administering to a subject desirous of reducing food intake, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce food intake, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide, and wherein the food comprises both high and low fat food.

35. (Currently amended) A method of reducing appetite for non-high fat food comprising administering to a subject desirous of reducing appetite for non-high fat food, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite to non-high fat food, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide.

36. (Currently amended) A method of reducing appetite comprising administering to a subject desirous of reducing appetite, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of a

PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide,  
and wherein the food comprises both high and low fat food.

37. (Currently amended) A method of reducing nutrient availability comprising peripherally administering to a subject desirous of reducing nutrient availability, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce nutrient availability, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide.

38. (Currently amended) A method of reducing caloric efficiency comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject desirous of reducing caloric efficiency, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide, and wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce caloric efficiency.

39. (Currently amended) A method of reducing food intake comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject desirous of reducing food intake, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide, and wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce food intake.

40. (Currently amended) A method of reducing appetite comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject desirous of reducing appetite, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide, and wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce appetite.

41. (Currently amended) A method of reducing nutrient availability comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject desirous of reducing nutrient availability, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide, and wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce nutrient availability.

42. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 38 to 41 and 53 wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y5 receptor over the Y1 receptor.

43. (Currently amended) A method of reducing food intake comprising administering to a human subject, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce food intake, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide, and wherein the amount comprises about 5  $\mu\text{g}$  to 100  $\mu\text{g}$  per day in a single or divided dose.

44. (Currently amended) A method of reducing food intake comprising administering to a human subject, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce food intake, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide, and wherein the amount comprises about 0.1  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  to 10  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  per day in a single or divided dose.

45. (Currently amended) A method of reducing appetite comprising administering to a human subject, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide, and wherein the amount comprises about 5  $\mu\text{g}$  to 100  $\mu\text{g}$  per day in a single or divided dose.

46. (Currently amended) A method of reducing appetite comprising administering to a human subject, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide, and wherein the amount comprises about 0.1  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  to 10  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  per day in a single or divided dose.

47. (Currently amended) The method according to any one of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, 43 to 46, ~~and 52-53~~ and 55-58 wherein the PYY agonist is PYY[3-36].

48. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, and 52 to 53 wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 1  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 5 mg per day in a single or divided doses.

49. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 48, wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 5  $\mu\text{g}$  to 100  $\mu\text{g}$  per day in a single or divided doses.

50. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 48, wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  to 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per day in a single or divided doses.

51. (Currently amended) The method according any one of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, 43 to 46, ~~and~~ 52 to 53 and 55 to 58 further comprising administration of a GLP-1, an exendin, an amylin, their agonists, or any combination thereof.

52. (Currently amended) A method of reducing weight gain comprising peripherally administering to a subject desirous of reducing weight gain an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce weight gain, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide.

53. (Currently amended) A method of reducing weight, reducing weight gain, or increasing weight loss comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject desirous of reducing weight, reducing weight gain or increasing weight loss, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide, and wherein the PYY agonist is a PYY agonist analog and has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount to reduce weight, reduce weight gain, or increase weight loss.

54. (Currently amended) The method according to any one of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, 43 to 46, ~~and~~ 52 to 53 and 55 to 58 wherein the PYY or PYY agonist is administered by a route of intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, topical, nasal or pulmonary inhalation administration.

55. (New) A method of reducing body weight and food intake comprising peripherally administering to a subject an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce body weight and food intake, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide.

56. (New) A method of reducing food intake comprising administering to a subject in need thereof, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce food intake, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide.

57. (New) A method of reducing appetite comprising administering to a subject in need thereof, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide.

58. (New) A method of reducing nutrient availability comprising administering to a subject in need thereof, via a peripheral parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce nutrient availability, wherein the PYY agonist is a peptide.

59. (New) The method according to any one of claims 55 to 58 wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 1  $\mu$ g to about 5 mg per day in a single or divided doses.

60. (New) The method according to any one of claims 55 to 58, wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 5  $\mu$ g to 100  $\mu$ g per day in a single or divided doses.

61. (New) The method according to any one of claims 55 to 58, wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 0.1  $\mu$ g/kg to 10  $\mu$ g/kg per day in a single or divided doses.

62. (New) The method according to any one of claims 55 to 61 wherein the PYY peptide agonist has a higher affinity for either the Y2 or Y5 receptor over the Y1 receptor.

63. (New) The method of any one of claims 1, 8, 34-41, 52, 53, and 55-58, wherein the subject is a human.